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THE SHAME OF A NATION

7 Martinsville Negroes die despite a worldwide protest

By Elmer Bendiner

In contrast to the hue and cry raised over the fate of the Negroes, the hour of death was quiet and orderly. —The United Press.

ON Jan. 8, 1949, Mrs. Ruby Stroud Floyd, wife of a department store manager in Martinsville, Va., was raped in a Negro section of town, she said. She could not identify postitively the men who raped her. She thought there were 13 or 14.

Police sped into the section searching for Negroes "with mud on their shoes." After two days they had seven men in the Martinsville jail and a large crowd outside. The seven were handed prepared "confessions." They told a group of ministers later they had the choice: sign or face the lynch mob. They signed. They were tried in six separate trials.

FOR NEGROES ONLY: The jury, in each case lily white, considered the verdict quickly, deliberating no more than an hour on any one decision. The verdict was all guilty. The sentence was death for all. (White men are never sentenced to die for rape in Virginia. Fifty have been so convicted. Seven years is the usual penalty for whites.)

The appeals—brought by Civil Rights Congress attorneys—were lost. The U.S. Supreme Court declined to "intervene." So did about a score of persons in power, including the President. Gov-

WILLIAM PATTERSON
His fight was tireless

ernor John S. Battle of Virginia, finding it a "heinous crime", also declined.

Joe Henry Hampton, 20, Howard Lee Hairston, 19, Booker T. Milner, 20, and Frank Hairston, Jr., 19, were put to death on Fri., Feb. 2; James Hairston, 21, John Clabon Taylor, 22, and Francis Desales Grayson, 38, on Feb. 5.

FOR NAZIS ONLY: As the fatal weekend approached news came of a reprieve and of clemency—but these were to be given to high-ranking Nazis, convicted of war crimes in Germany. The Martinsville Seven, in Richmond's death house, were shut off from the world without news of the fight that was raging to save their lives.

To Richmond came 500 men and women, Negro and white, from 15 states. They represented many thousands who could not come. Their spokesmen were Rev. Alfred Waller of Pittsburgh, James O'Rourke of the CIO United Auto Workers Local 600, and Aubrey Grossman, CRC national organizational secy.

Gov. Battle listened to them in his guarded offfice. When O'Rourke asked whether the Governor thought "four-hour trials" were enough to try men for their lives, the Governor said: "We don't fool around in Virginia."

Samuel W. Tucker, attorney for the NAACP, argued cold statistics with Federal Judge Sterling Hutcheson, showing 45 Negroes executed for rape in Virginia in 42 years and never a white man. Judge Hutcheson, as had the judges in the lower courts, made no answer to the evidence of grossly unequal justice, but denied all motions that would save the men from death.

From the ALP's Vito Marcantonio came this comment in the Daily Compass:

This lynching will long endure in the memory of mankind as a national disgrace. What is just as shocking is the fact that not one single public official has raised his voice in protest. . . . Add the deaths of the Martinsville defendants to the reprieving of the 21 Nazi assassins and to the 33 Nazi criminals who were freed, and there you have the score on the real character of this war.

MOURN AND FIGHT: By Sunday, after the first four men were already dead, the demonstrators had grown to 900. They mourned for the four who died—carrying wreaths through Richmond's streets. They prayed and sang spirituals at Gov. Battle's offices to save the three who were left. At one meeting ministers who attended the men almost up to the last asserted that all protested their innocence.

The mourning and the protest encompassed many cities of the nation and world. For six days and nights a solemn picket line had circled the White House unceasingly. Many lined their shoes with newspapers to keep out the cold of the icy pavement.

On Sunday Mrs. Francis Desales Grayson, whose husband was one of those slated to die on Monday, tried to see the President. With her were her five children. CRC exec. director William Patterson carried her youngest son, aged four. The President sent word that he was "not available."

DEATH WATCH: In New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, Baltimore, Milwaukee, Minneapolis there were prayer meetings and rallies, picket lines and leaflets.

Workers at Intl. Harvester and large packing plants in Chicago distributed leaflets throughout the fatal week-end. In San Pedro, Cal., 81 Negro workers stopped work at the Western Compressor Co. for a memorial meeting when news came that the first four had died.

Protests came from 52 members of the French parliament, representing most parties; members of the Finnish parliament; student and labor groups in Britain; African leaders in the Sudan and Uganda; from Poland and China. Death watches were set up at U.S. embassies around the world.

As the deadline for the last of the Seven approached, CRC attorney Aubrey Grossman and two others made one last plea to Associate Supreme Court Justice Burton. Like Chief Justice Vinson before him, Justice Burton declined to act. So died the last hope that any U.S. official would act to stay the execution. All had "declined to intervene" or been "unavailable."

THE END: CRC's William Patterson said:

"The government is intent on legally lynching these three as they did the first four. They want the last drop of their life's blood. It is not a question of guilt or innocence. It is a question of equal justice. The President has the power but chooses not to use it. It is an act of terror against the Negro people and opens the door for more legal lynching throughout 1951. It is an expression of their determination to legally lynch the Trenton Six and Willie McGee. It parallels the action of Hitler in persecuting the Jews in his ascent to power in Germany."

In Martinsville churches in the Negro part of town stayed open all Sunday night and many came to pray. Lights were on in virtually every house.

At 7:30 on Monday morning the executioner resumed his work. An hour later the last of the Martinsville Seven was dead.

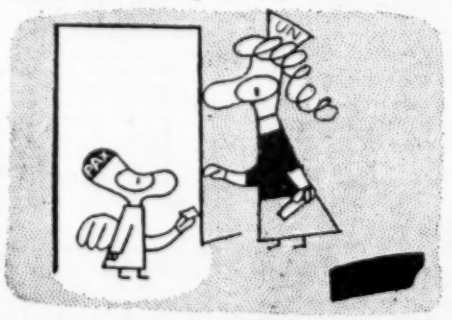
"THANK GOD," WARREN AUSTIN SAID

That was after the vote in the UN labeling China an "aggressor". But Sir Gladwyn Jebb, Britain's UN delegate, offering a limp hand of congratulation, apparently would rather not communicate with his Maker on the vote he cast in favor. The U.S. delegates indulged in a "victory celebration"; the Asian delegates left the room like men in the last act of a tragedy.

WAR & PEACE

U. S. pushes sanctions against China, new aid for Chiang

TWELVE hours after the UN Political Committee approved the U. S. "aggressor" resolution against China (see p. 4), newspapers reported: "U. S. demands sanctions." In the two-month debate preceding the indictment of China, U. S. delegates assured reluctant allies the U. S. would not press sanctions, was asking simply moral con-



Canard Enchaine, Paris
"No room! Full up!"

demnation. Warren Austin's explicit promise Jan. 27 that peace efforts would precede consideration of sanctions was a decisive factor in Western support for the U. S. resolution.

With the UN vote in its pocket, the U. S. delegation blandly told newsmen sanctions were already under study in Washington and the U. S. would press for prompt UN action. As for the Good Offices Committee, designated to find a peaceful solution, it must, delegation spokesmen said, avoid "appeasement" and respect American public opinion on the Far East.

In Washington the President was reported "actively considering," in consultation with several government departments, "a top secret plan" to arm Chiang Kai-shek agents on the Chinese mainland. A "high Administration source" told Scripps-Howard's Andrew Tully that Truman was "impatient with the British and India governments" for not backing his program of "strong military and economic sanctions" against China. **Barron's Financial Weekly** said the China Lobby "is now headed by President Truman."

DISTRUST DEEPENS: For Chiang Kai-shek's regime the UN action was "a step in the right direction for which we have been pressing all along." But Washington's swift pressure for sanctions deepened "the general distrust" (Doris Fleeson, N. Y. **Post**) of the U. S. among its friends and allies.

When the Assembly met to ratify the Political Committee vote, Britain's Jebb warned that "sanctions should not even be started for a long time yet" and may prove "a double-edged sword." The N. Y. **Times** said Western Europe and most of the British Commonwealth "believe nothing further should be done at this time"; it admitted "widespread uneasiness" at UN over "the numerous shifts in U. S. policy," Secy. Acheson's

(Continued on Page 3)

SUBSCRIBERS NOTE

Because of the railway dispute, the Post Office Dept. has declared an embargo on certain types of mail destined for some areas. At press time, this included second class weeklies for areas other than New York. If your copy of this week's GUARDIAN is late, it may be for this reason. We are trying to get the paper to you as fast as possible.

THE MAIL BAG

A land without sky

REDONDO BEACH, CALIF.

Here is a true story about a little boy. He begged his mother to take him to "a country where there isn't any sky."

"But why, dear?"

"Sky is where they drop bombs from."

Will terrified children all over the world learn to call God's beautiful blue heaven "the Truman Sky?" And hate Truman's memory? This is a $64 question, for anyone who really loves children.

C. H. Turvey

DEMAND the truth

BEREA, OHIO

Whenever we read or hear or see writers and commentators impart incriminating remarks, give personal opinions for news, deliver wrong interpretations to facts, bestow lies for truth, we should get the names and protest in every way known. We should write directly to the newspapers and radio and T-V stations, we should send resolutions from our churches and organizations; we should write cards and letters to friends to do likewise; we should write letters to editors individually and in groups or clubs and in a hundred other ways make ourselves heard above the rattling battle drums and demand the truth and nothing but the truth.

To demand accuracy is an individual responsibility of all of us who know the facts and the truth.

Mrs. Vivian Wilson

Paging Carrie Nation

NEWARK, N. J.

Of all evil ways to turn a buck through exploiting fear and war, this one really cops the prize. Penny arcade "amusement palaces" have been featuring a 5c machine called "ATOMIC BOMBER," with this sign: "LET'S PRACTICE! SHARPEN UP YOUR AIM NOW! DROP AN ATOMIC BOMB!"

The user puts his eye to a "bombsight," pushes a "bomb release" while a minature countryside with marked targets flashes by. Each time a target is hit, red bomb bursts illuminate the city picture on the front, and a score registers.

The young neophyte can qualify as "atomic bombardier," "washout," etc., with highest score for "red" targets destroyed. I saw this machine surrounded by an eager crowd of teen-agers pouring in their nickels.

I am certain that if Carrie Nation were around, she would have a quick answer.

R. B. M.

Wars: good and bad

ELKTON, ORE.

In the GUARDIAN (Jan. 17) is the following quote by Ben Franklin: "There never was a good war or a bad peace." One would think there were different types of war, such as the Revolutionary War of '76, the Civil War to end human slavery. Surely they might be classified as "good" wars. . . .

Tom Scribner

The GUARDIAN certainly concedes that the Revolutionary and Civil Wars were just wars; but it is hard to conceive of any bloodshed and dying as good. That's the way we interpret Franklin. Hope Brother Scribner feels the same way. Ed.

General Holdridge

NEW YORK, N. Y.

F. W. R. of Santa Barbara, Calif. (GUARDIAN, Jan. 24), states that "a small group in this conservative town considers it high time our country should have a National American Labor Party" and mentions Marcantonio "as Presidential candidate in 1952."

I am sure F. W. R. would have no objection to a Progressive Peace Party which would incorporate the American Labor Party and all the parties or individuals who believe in justice and freedom at home and in peace at home and abroad.

I have the greatest admiration for Vito Marcantonio, but as things are now I wonder if he is the man for 1952 as the standard bearer and Presidential candidate of the Progressive Peace Party. I know and have confidence in a man who can stop the militarists in their tracks and who will have the confidence of the people of the U. S. while he is doing so. He is a retired brigadier general of the U. S. Army and his name is Herbert C. Holdridge, a courageous fighter for peace who also knows we need a very much revamped economic system in the U. S.

I think the Progressive Party can be used as the basis of the Progressive Peace Party. It can include all kinds of people with all kinds of ideas, and if it is reorganized along the right lines I'm sure it can do the harvesting.

(Rev.) Clarence Duffy

A letter to Benegal Rau

Destruction enough!

The following letter was sent on January 31 to Sir Benegal Rau, Permanent Representative of India to the UN:

Dear Mr. Ambassador:

The Progressive Party wishes to express its gratitude to you and to those who joined with you for your vigorous fight against the U.S.-sponsored resolution calling China an aggressor, and your efforts to secure passage of the peace proposal of the Asian-Arab nations.

We, along with millions of other Americans of all political beliefs, are deeply shocked and humiliated that our government sponsored an action which can serve no purpose but to lead the world a step nearer to a world war. We also resent the threats and coercion used by U.S. delegates that caused many countries to vote against their convictions and the interests of their own countries. The refusal of India, with its great crisis in food and need of American wheat, to bow to U.S. Government pressure deserves the highest commendation.

It is of deep significance that Asia is virtually united in its efforts to end the hostilities in Korea and the threat of an expansion of the war to China. The action of the UN Political Committee in labeling China an aggressor is on its face a willful and deliberate move against the majority of the peoples of the world and significantly the colored and colonial peoples. Our government's policy of discrimination against its Negro citizens carries over and is fully reflected in its foreign policy.

We know American dollars cannot halt the desire or the will of people everywhere for independence. We know the sacrifice of the lives of our youth brings nothing but grief and despair. We know all decent Americans are shocked at the wanton death and destruction spread by our planes, guns and bombs in Korea. We know that for these reasons the confusion and doubts of our people are giving way to a determination to change the policies of our government and bring back the respect of the world.

We have full confidence that you and your associates will continue to fight for peace in the councils of nations. The Progressive Party will multiply its efforts to mobilize the people of this country for a genuine peace and to fight to use our great resources for the benefit of humanity rather than its destruction.

Respectfully yours,

Elmer A. Benson, Chairman
C. B. Baldwin, Secretary
PROGRESSIVE PARTY

Let's call the roll!

EVERY progressive should be a GUARDIAN subscriber. Phone your friends: If they're non-subscribers, get their permission to send us their sub today.

☐ $2 enclosed. Please enter the following sub for one year:

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ADDRESS & ZONE NUMBER .....

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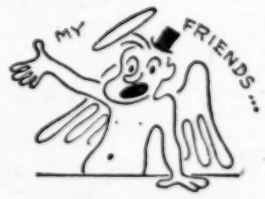

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Why not listen?

CARLSBAD, CALIF.

In a picture caption accompaning an interesting article, "What We Face," by Carroll P. Streeter in the February Farm Journal, is the sentence: "We gambled that China wouldn't come in, and lost the gamble."

I wrote to the Farm Journal: "Last June 27, on the floor of the House of Representatives, the then Congressman Vito Marcantonio predicted that the Chinese people would fight. This was just after President Truman had announced our disastrous adventure in Korea. Perhaps we, as a nation, should pay more attention to what Mr. Marcantonio has to say."

L. Afton Jandro

Start in church

CHERRY VALLEY, ILL.

I do not believe in arm-chair strategy, but believe in GUARDIAN readers getting together and picking out the good points of all their ideas.

I still believe the common man has to have a Party of his own, and am more convinced than ever since I heard the town meeting of the air over the radio last night, where some of the senators were interviewed. They sounded like a bunch of school boys to me, trying to decide which country was going to stop communism. I am going to repeat what I have written before, that if the U.S. would stay home and clean up its own backyard, we would have our hands full. The first place they could start would be in their own respective Church and Church School, getting the Christian conscience aroused.

Claud Conger

Out to the woodshed

CHICAGO, ILL.

Because India's Rau resists our arm-twisting and refuses to support our efforts to start a global war, the people of India must starve.

We won't get away with this inhuman behavior. Our duty is "to loose the bands of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens and to let the oppressed (under fascism) go free (and) TO DEAL THY BREAD TO THE HUNGRY, and that thou bring the poor that are cast out to thy house (not to create homeless by destroying open villages by bombing) and when thou seest the naked that thou cover him." (Isaiah 58:6-7).

Is it any wonder we are losing in Korea? The Almighty is going to take us out to the woodshed and punish us, and we are going to lose this one because we would not learn anything if we won. T. K.

Our enemies within

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

An open letter to President Harry Truman, Secretary of State Dean Acheson and General George C. Marshall:

"God save us from our enemies within and at the head of our nation and country. Plans to destroy other lands invite destruction to us. Peaceful intentions will bring peace. Preparation and organization for war will bring us to war and destruction."

(Rev.) Lester W. Blakely

Daily Worker, London

"Swop you a tuppeny Blue, the Statue of Liberty and Chiang Kai-shek for a Chinese Red."

Creative writing

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Readers of the GUARDIAN who are interested in any form of creative writing, are invited to communicate with William Kraft, Arts, Sciences and Professions, 49 W. 44 St. N. Y. 18.

Workshops in short story, novel, drama and poetry are conducted weekly without charge, the only fee being $2 for ASP annual membership.

William Kraft

Puerto Rico prisoners

RIO PIEDRAS, P.R.

I have read your article entitled Victims of un-Americanism (Jan. 3). You should know that here in Puerto Rico the political prisoners arrested during the Nationalist insurrection of Oct. 30, 1950, are treated in the most cruel and inhuman way that can be conceived.

These political prisoners, some of them intellectuals, as Dr. Pedro Albizu Campos, Jose Enamorado Cuesta, newspaper man and author and Francis Matos Paoli, professor of political economy at the University of Puerto Rico, and all the rest of them, are not allowed to be visited by their relatives, wives or children; not allowed to read books, newspapers. During Christmas they were not allowed to receive cigarettes or candies from friends or relatives.

Among these prisoners there are four young women and two elderly women, one of them an American (Ruth Reynolds) and both men and women are most of the time hand-cuffed. They have been thinking of declaring themselves on a hunger strike to compel the government to give them a better treatment.

They can speak only to their lawyers, and this in the presence of a prison guard.

Jose Martinez

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No need to read this, unless--

THE INGRATIATING YOUNG FELLOW portrayed in the middle of this page has an idea of his own. If you'll promise to follow him faithfully through the next several pages you can skip the rest of this column —unless you're one of those who just has to read every mumbling word.

This is about renewals again and about that letter we sent you at New Year's time, suggesting that you start the New Year right. As usual with such letters (especially when we enclose a postage-paid return envelope) the response has been most rewarding, some people even overdoing things a bit. For example we got the following from an enthusiast in Montreal:

"Start the New Year right? DID I, and how! Triplets—blond, brunette and red head. . . . Renewal enclosed."

We can report further that in this past week's stack, returns came in from Armada, Michigan; Esperance, New York; Idyllwild, California, and Reform, Alabama —the last being the most idea-packed postmark we have run across in a month of Blue Mondays.

THE POINT IN COMMON of the responses reported here is that they have all come in via those return envelopes we sent everyone at New Year's time, proving that (1) people don't chuck such things out for a month or two and yours is still undoubtedly around if you haven't returned it yet, and (2) bread thus cast upon the waters will come back buttered if you just pray and prod people a little bit.

So saying, ladies and gentlemen, we transfer you to the little chap at the left there, who'll take it from here.

—THE EDITORS

THE EYES OF THE WORLD ARE FIXED ON JERSEY JUSTICE

Second trial of Trenton Six is on

By William A. Reuben
GUARDIAN special correspondent

THE eyes of oppressed people everywhere were fixed last week on Virginia, where white American justice ended the lives of seven Negro citizens for the unproven crime of rape. This week they are fixed on New Jersey, where at Trenton the second trial of the now world-famous Trenton Six begins.

The six young Negroes of Trenton, who have spent the last three years behind bars in death's shadow for a murder they could not have committed, would be dead today but for the championship of their cause by the GUARDIAN and a few organizations and publications declared "subversive" by Washington.

The GUARDIAN takes pride in having "subversively" brought this case to world attention in its second issue (Oct. 25, 1948). The facts pointed to one conclusion only: frame-up.

Case History

THE CRIME: William Horner, 73, beaten to death in his Trenton furniture shop.

THE ACCUSED: Police armed with tommyguns rushed to Negro neighborhood, arrested six Negroes.

THE EVIDENCE: "Signed" confessions of the six repudiated in court. Strong indications that men had been beaten and drugged.

THE ALIBI: Employers, neighbors, co-workers placed the accused far from scene at time of the crime.

THE VERDICT: Death in the electric chair for all six.

THE REVERSAL: N. J. Supreme Court reversed trial court decision July, 1949. Court cited suppression of evidence, trial judge misconduct.

TRIAL NO. 2: Denied right to appear, CRC's "out-of-state" lawyers withdrew rather than cause further delays. New defense lawyers include Arthur Garfield Hays of ACLU, R. P. Alexander of Philadelphia (brought in by NAACP).

NOT TO BE SEEN: Following up the case for the GUARDIAN, I met in the first phase with a conspiracy of silence. Court records, typescripts of the trial proceedings were "unavailable" during 3½ months of efforts by Civil Rights Congress-appointed lawyers to obtain them. Defendants' lawyers selected by the court would not discuss the case. Attorney Harold Simandl of Newark, retained by a brother of one defendant, pleaded with me to kill the story on the ground that publicity would harm the Six. The state prison warden said only relatives and ministers could visit the death house, but when the pastor of Trenton's largest Negro church tried to do so he was barred.

NATIONAL GUARDIAN: October 25, 1948

Is There A 'Scottsboro Case' in Trenton, N.J.?

The Guardian, October 25, 1948

Save for the "subversive" Civil Rights Congress, organizations responded as if they were part of the same conspiracy. After an interview with Mrs. Bessie Mitchell—sister of one of the Six, who has conducted a three-year nationwide crusade for them—the American Civil Liberties Union (now finally involved in the case) said it couldn't help because there was no evidence of racial discrimination. The national office of the Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People said nothing could be done unless a request for action was initiated by a local branch. But Mr. Queen—one of the lawyers in the case, who was NAACP's Trenton legal representative—said he couldn't forward particulars to New York because "the white lawyers wouldn't like it."

THE DEATH NOTICES: Trenton newspapers buried the case immediately after the conviction. Keynote for the obituary was provided by the Trenton **Times**, whose follow-up story was headlined: JURORS AT HORNER TRIAL HAD GRUELING EXPERIENCE. GUARDIAN's attempts to spark the national press went unheeded. The **N.Y. Times** found the death-sentence conviction of six innocent men unnewsworthy for ten months.

But this silence could not be maintained after the European press, sparked by **Reynolds News** of London, picked up the story. United Press cabled back from London extracts from **Reynolds'** first story which appeared under the headline THEY MUST DIE FOR BEING BLACK.

The Guardian, March 7, 1949

HAND OF KARL MARX: Trenton newspapers, and later the U.S. press generally, insisted it was all a Red plot. Trade unions began chanting the same tune. Britain's second-largest union body, the Manchester and Salford Trades Council, pledged full support. But President Carl Holderman of the **N.J.** CIO Council, replying to a request for information from a CIO local in Massachusetts, explained that because "Communist attorneys" were handling the defense the CIO would do nothing. (Chief defense attorney was O. John Rogge.)

The Trenton branch of NAACP voted to co-sponsor the first mass protest meeting in Trenton. But the national office wired:

> NAACP informs Trenton branch that CRC is not among organizations with which NAACP cooperates. Branch therefore instructed not to cooperate with or participate in Jan. 28 rally.

A BREATH OF REASON: Tens of thousands of people were undeterred by the red-baiting from signing petitions, contributing funds, attending rallies. Reason crept cautiously back into the attitude of the NAACP, whose N.J. Legal Redress Commission secretary Clifford R. Moore wrote an open letter to the Trenton **Times** a few months before the Supreme Court appeal hearings:

> The group to which I adhere believe that the issue must be resolved by an appellate court in an atmosphere free of hysteria.

The Trenton **Times** editorialized:

> Mass meetings, protests and other public demonstrations could be interpreted only as endeavors to influence the orderly processes of justice through agitation and pressure.

REMOVE THE MILITANTS: Fourth phase of the case began with a **N.Y. Times** editorial the day after the Supreme Court verdict, indicating the hope that all militant elements could be removed from the second trial, now that the "subversive" exposure of the first (for which the **Times** could not find an inch of space) was in part officially justified:

> The Supreme Court's decision was one more example of the protection our judicial system gives to the rights of the individual, white or black. . . . The constitutional rights of the individual have again been protected under due course of law; and the self-serving propaganda of the extreme Left that without its intervention there would have been no justice falls flat.

During the year and a half since then, CRC and its lawyers have been denied the right to participate in the new trial; and there has been delay after delay in the obvious hope that people would forget about the case and the pressure would be taken off.

IT'S UP TO AMERICA: Will phase four of the legal frame-up succeed where the three others failed? By tacit approval through their unwillingness to intervene, both the N.J. and the U.S. governments find themselves allied with the prosecution. Conviction in the second trial would have international repercussions. Acquittal would justify the "subversive" fight for justice—a fight nobody else but militant progressives was willing to make.

U.S. pushes sanctions against China in UN

(Continued from Page 1)

attempt to "mollify his Republican critics," and the apparent U.S. determination "to fight it out in Korea" rather than seek settlement.

Burma and Yugoslavia refused to serve on the sanctions committee of which they are members. Assembly President Entezam (Iran) found nations reluctant to participate in the Good Offices Committee, apparently doomed to futility owing to U.S. refusal to negotiate. India said it would not; Canada was expected to refuse.

"OUR 38TH PARALLEL": In Britain papers of all parties called the U.S. branding resolution a mistake. The **New Statesman & Nation** said it was

> . . . one more milestone on the tragic road to the Third World War . . . [Britain] is now committed to the possibility of sanctions if conciliation fails . . . and MacArthur, even if China is conciliatory, may be expected to see that it does. . . . This Resolution is our 38th Parallel; once we have crossed it, we have lost control of our own future.

The **New Statesman** reports an "upsurge of indignation throughout the whole country . . . none the less great because so little recorded in the press," over the government's "slithering over" to MacArthur's side.

Canada, the U.S.'s closest ally, was in the corridors of Lake Success its most bitter critic. Back of this criticism is the unpopularity of the Korean war in that country. Prime Minister St. Laurent said Canada would not institute conscription. Scripps-Howard's Charles Lucey reported from Ottawa that Canadians feel, "This isn't our war." He summed up composite reaction:

> "We think the U.S. went off half-cocked in Korea. We think Washington can't control MacArthur. We think he should never have gone to the Manchurian border."

DULLES IN TOKYO
Douglas got all dressed up

Le Devoir, independent Catholic newspaper, editorialized:

> The difficulties in settling the Korean conflict arise from the fact that the U.S. has decided to make war.

"NULL AND VOID": China's reaction was given in a statement by Foreign Minister Chou En-lai. The U.S. resolution, he said,

> . . . proves to the peace-loving people and nations of the world that the U.S. government and its accomplices want not peace but war and that they have blocked the path to peaceful settlement. . . . [UN's action was] obviously illegal, slanderous, null and void. . . . [China will] pay absolutely no attention to the UN's Good Offices Committee.

Chou's statement bore out the warnings of India's Sir Benegal Rau. UN delegates refused to comment officially. Unofficially they agreed the question of sanctions would shape up "as a major struggle in the UN." The British Foreign Office urged continued negotiation efforts.

AN INDEFINITE STAY? Back of the U.S. pressure for sanctions was, among other things, a Pentagon re-evaluation of U.S. chances in Korea. **Newsweek** reported the Pentagon now believes "we can stay in Korea indefinitely," maybe launch a "major counter-offensive." UN forces were said to be inflicting six casualties for every one received. But through the blanket censorship which concealed realities in Korea, some reports suggested a rather different picture.

Scripps-Howard's Jim Lucas, back from Korea, reported that GI's "kill without hatred" and don't understand why they are there. He wrote:

> After the Chinese came in, many men were interested only in getting out. That was true at the top as well as among the enlisted men. . . . One officer at Hungnam told me morale was never higher among his troops than after we began our evacuation. They thought they were leaving for good. No one talked of going North again. If it was said—usually as a joke—it was greeted by shocked silence.

ONA's Robert P. Martin reported as many as 100,000 North Korean guerrillas operating in organized fashion behind the UN lines. Defense Secy. Marshall told Congress the war requires replacements of 15,000 men a month. British war correspondents reported morale in the UN forces low, criticized "some of the more ghastly bungling of the past few months." The Swedish Red Cross hospital unit asked to be sent home.

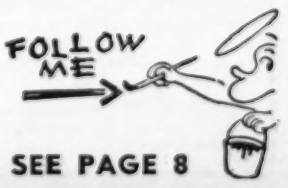
Washington, Moscow joust over Germany

It is our inflexible purpose to destroy German militarism and Nazism and to insure that Germany will never again be able to disturb the peace of the world. We are determined to disarm and disband all German armed forces, break up for all time the German General Staff.

(From the Potsdam Agreement, July, 1945)

WEST GERMANY's Socialist Party accused Chancellor Adenauer in Bonn last month of packing his police force (slated to be the core of the U.S.'s proposed German Army) with

(Continued on following page)



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(Continued from preceding page)

former Nazis and ex-officers of Hitler's Elite Guard. The Bonn Interior Ministry explained it preferred "experienced men," leaving most Germans with the uneasy feeling, said the N.Y. **Times**, that the police force "closely resembled an S.S. alumni association." Across the Rhine at Godesberg, in the hotel haunted by memories of the Hitler-Chamberlain meeting which paved the way to Munich, the two former Hitler Generals Speidel and Heusinger bargained with Western representatives on German rearmament, demanding, said the **Times**, more and more concessions.

In Landesberg prison, where Hitler wrote **Mein Kampf**, 21 Nazi war criminals—including S.S. troopers convicted for the Malmedy massacre of unarmed American war prisoners and S.A. mass murderers of Poles and Russians—shouted with joy and hastily shed their red execution jackets when U.S. High Commissioner McCloy commuted their death sentences. Set free were 33 war criminals including Hitler's Minister of State in the Ministry of Justice, Franz Schlegelberger; the last Nazi Finance Minister, Count Von Lutz Schwerin-Krosigk; Gen. Wilhelm Speidel (brother of the Speidel negotiating Germany's participation in "Western defense"); Alfred Krupp, sentenced to 12 years in 1948 for exploiting slave labor and plundering conquered territories. To Krupp, leading munitions king, McCloy restored his confiscated property.

RUSSIANS "NOT SO FOOLISH": In Berlin, Pastor Niemoeller, head of the German Evangelical Church of Hesse (U.S. Zone) and bitter opponent of German rearmament, told reporters of his talks with top East German government leaders. Asked about the arming of the People's Police in East Germany, he said:

> "If I had the same proof of remilitarization in East Germany [as in West], I would say the same thing about it. I can only say what I hear, and people here ask me: 'Have you ever seen an East German riding in a Russian tank?' The Russians will not be so foolish as to give the Germans any such arms."

Deutschlands Stimme, Berlin

After every war, they're rebuilt bigger and better than before.

THE STRUGGLE: Washington's decision to rearm West Germany (a policy pushed covertly since 1947, established as official last September) has brought Europe its sharpest political crisis since the war. Since Nov. 3, when Moscow announced it "would not tolerate" German rearmament and proposed a four-power conference to insure a demilitarized and unified Germany in accordance with Potsdam, Washington has been involved against its will in an intense diplomatic struggle with Russia over the future of Europe. Popular pressure in France, Britain, West Germany itself, made outright rejection of the Soviet proposal impossible. Under U.S. lead, the West has tried to stall, to maneuver Russia into refusing talks by making impossible demands, to justify rearmament by accusing Russia of first arming East Germany.

To date, this strategy has failed. Russia has kept the door open to talks. European public opinion is not convinced by the charges that Russia has rearmed East Germany since the evidence is to the contrary. The British right-wing-liberal **Manchester Guardian**, Jan. 8, wrote that the Russians

> . . . appear to have left [the "alert sections" of the People's Police] to their own devices, unarmed and with no clear directive as to their future employment.

TACTICAL SLOWDOWN: While European press reports have stressed that Britain and France would abandon German rearmament if Russia does not rearm East Germany, Washington has insisted that West German rearmament must be pushed "without any regard to a Four Power Conference between the Western Allies and the Soviet Union" (U.S. High Commissioner McCloy). But a change in U.S. tactics became apparent with the visit of French Premier Pleven to Washington and of Gen. Eisenhower to Europe.

The change was signaled by British High Commissioner Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick Jan. 30, when he said that German participation in Western defense is a "secondary issue" that can be "delayed" and that this was "substantially" Eisenhower's view. The N.Y. **Times'** Drew Middleton reported from Frankfort:

> Recently there have been signs that U.S. officials in Germany, who always have been more eager for rearmament than either the British or French, were altering their outlook on the urgency of rearmament. . . . This represents an important change in the timing of German rearmament and in the emphasis on what is to be done in the Federal Republic, but it does not mean that basic American or British policy

Action, Paris

Eisenhower: "My mission is building up the youth of Europe."

> on rearmament has been altered. . . . It came about largely from the general realization that West Germany, under present conditions here and abroad, was not ready for rearmament. . . .

BLOOD MONEY: In return for a U.S. promise not to speed German rearmament at this time, Pleven (the GUARDIAN learned) has promised Truman to go along with U.S. policy on the proposed four-power conference. The conference may be held but if so, Pleven has agreed to follow the U.S. lead.

Americans in Germany and Washington, nonetheless, view the conference "with alarm and despondency" (N.Y. **Times**). They fear the Russians will propose all-German secret, direct elections and other terms the West can't afford to reject. Strengthening their fears was an AP report from Moscow that Russia would give all-out support to an unarmed, neutral, united Germany.

East Germany's Parliament caused

(Continued on following page)

The two days that shook the UN

By Tabitha Petran

IN a voice weary from his day-and-night battle for peace, Sir Benegal Rau told UN's Political Committee:

> "We want it on record that when the world was marching toward disaster, we—most of the Asian powers—did all we could to halt the march."

India's frail, gentle-mannered UN delegate, a liberal-conservative lawyer who authored the constitution of India and Burma, seemed suddenly old beyond his 63 years. He spoke as the Committee began in extra-ordinary night session Tuesday, Jan. 30, to vote on two resolutions: the 12-power Arab-Asian proposal to meet with China to negotiate peace; the U.S. resolution to label China an aggressor and begin study of sanctions.

PUTTING OUT THE LIGHT: Western delegates were deaf to Sir Benegal's warnings. In the packed, smoke-filled chamber, 43 delegations—more than half of whom had called the U.S. resolution a threat of war, a menace to peace, premature, unwise, untimely—lifted tired arms to vote for it. The Arab-Asia resolution was rejected 27 to 18, 14 abstentions; the U.S. resolution passed 44 to 7, 8 abstentions, 1 (Saudi Arabia) not participating.

The majority voted in the face of this solemn warning by Sir Benegal the day before:

> "My government has been informed on the highest authority [presumably Mao Tse-tung] that once there is a condemnatory resolution, there is no hope of a peaceful settlement. To start with condemnation and then propose negotiations through the good offices of the President is to show that we are serious neither about the condemnation nor about the negotiations; in the view of my government, which, I repeat, is based on the best and most recent information at its disposal, it will finally extinguish all hope of such a settlement."

PEACE REJECTED: During Tuesday's debate Sir Benegal had disclosed that Peking considered the Asian resolution provided "a genuine basis for a peaceful settlement," and out of "its desire for peace and its regard for those countries which genuinely desired peace, had agreed to have a cease-fire at the first meeting of the proposed conference." The Asian resolution, he said, would mean a cease-fire within a week.

HUDDLES WERE THE ORDER OF THE UN WEEK
The Soviet Union's S. K. Tsarapkin and Poland's Juliusz Katz-Suchy

Peking had in effect accepted the UN proposals (the Arab-Asian resolution was simply an amplification of the earlier UN statement of principles); but a string of delegates got up to tell why they were voting to say it had not accepted them. Rau had made clear that the U.S. resolution closed the door to peace; but the same string of delegates explained they were voting for it to keep open the door to peace.

It was the gloomiest, most cynical, irresponsible day in UN history.

THE BLUDGEON: Following the Committee's Jan. 22 meeting—when 27 nations, including Atlantic Pact allies, joined with India against the U.S. in a significant adjournment vote—U.S. "arm-twisters" had gone to work on the waverers with every political, diplomatic, economic threat at their command. The **Wall St. Journal** explained how Washington rolled up its majority:

> The only noticeable support . . . came from Latin America. The European nations in the Atlantic Pact, it is true, voted with the U.S. but they did so, so to speak, under the lash. None could afford to alienate the U.S. in a showdown, but few hid their opposition. . . . The U.S. has bludgeoned the UN into a position where if it acts on what it resolves it will start a hemispheric war. If it does not, it risks all of its potential moral and practical powers, its reason for being. And the U.S. did it against the advice and wishes of its allies and friends.

LIE JOINS IN: Washington's "lash," and the collaboration of Charles Malik of Lebanon (called at Lake Success "the Carlos Romulo of the Middle East") in amending Washington's resolution so that sanctions seemed deferred pending further negotiation efforts, brought the Western majority into line. UN Secy. Gen. Trygve Lie himself told stragglers the U.S. resolution "deserved support." When Western delegations were bluntly told the U.S. would not participate in the 7-power conference proposed in the Asian resolution, the last resistance crumbled.

In its final form, the U.S. resolution calls China an aggressor, demands its withdrawal from Korea; affirms UN determination to carry on the Korean war; sets up a committee "as a matter of urgency" to recommend sanctions; asks the Assembly President to name two delegates to help him achieve UN objectives in Korea "by peaceful means."

Calling the U.S. victory "a self-inflicted defeat," columnist Walter Lippmann said it showed

> . . . we have no important supporters in Asia and only reluctant supporters in Europe. . . . Only we could have used the whole apparatus of the UN to make a spectacular demonstration that Asia is not with us.

⅔ OF THE WORLD: Of the Arab mediating nations Lebanon, Iraq and Iran—all anti-democratic governments dependent on Western largesse—voted for the U.S. resolution after voting for their own and seeing it defeated. Otherwise, with India and Burma joining the U.S.S.R., Ukraine, Byelorussia, Czechoslovakia and Poland in voting against, and Afghanistan, Egypt, Indonesia, Pakistan, Sweden, Syria, Yemen and Yugoslavia abstaining, only Thailand, the Philippines and Chiang's delegate remained to speak for "Asia" in voting with the U.S.

Voting for the Arab-Asian resolution were the socialist world and all of Asia and the Middle East except Turkey and Thailand. All the Atlantic Pact allies except Iceland (population 140,000) abstained. This was the vote showing what the nations really wanted. As U.S.S.R. delegate Tsarapkin pointed out, U.S. policy was opposed by the 600,000,000 of the 12 Arab-Asian nations, the 300,000,000 of the U.S.S.R. and the People's Democracies, and the 475,000,000 of China—two-thirds of the world's population.

ASIA STANDS UP: Understanding Rau's bitter disillusionment, many peace-minded UN observers could not agree the vote had "extinguished hope." In face of extreme pressure, racist jests and insults, most of the 12 Asian-Arab mediators had stood firm.

Non-white nations newly out of colonialism had spoken up. Burma's James Barrington had strongly objected to "the spirit which pervades the U.S. resolution." Syria's Faris El-Khoury, his voice choked with emotion, pictured a war with "800,000,000 on one side against the other half of the world,' sardonically asked if there was "any harm in postponing" it. Egypt's Mahmoud Fawzi Bey in repeated sharp interventions called UN peace efforts "frightfully inadequate," criticized the U.S. "deviation in logic," appealed to UN to "doctor the wounds of Asia" instead of "rubbing salt into them."

The people vote 'no confidence' in the Washington war machine

While U. S. senators voted unanimously to demand that the UN join in risking vastly expanded war in the Far East, the people who elected them seemed to be recording an emphatic vote of no confidence. First "peace clips" sent in response to the GUARDIAN's request by readers around the country showed that even the most war-minded newspapers could not withstand the flood of readers' anti-war sentiment. Here is a small sampling of published readers' letters (GUARDIAN readers are asked to continue clipping and sending such peace items):

Waynesboro, Va.

NEWS-VIRGINIAN: Do our boys know and believe in what they are fighting for? I had two sons in World War II. Both were slightly wounded. I have one son over in Korea now, where "hell's a poppin.'" I had rather have him on this side of the ocean.

I feel like if we had leaders who loved peace we would have peace. They take our boys from peace and send them to war to fight for peace. It doesn't make sense. Our talk about fighting for freedom is a tragedy. Who is going to enjoy the freedom? I recall the words of the Star Spangled Banner: "Then conquer we must when our cause it is just." I don't believe our cause in North Korea is just. . . .

Miss Wiseman [another NEWS-VIRGINIAN mailbag correspondent] said in her letter that Communist Russia plans to conquer the world. Hitler said the same thing. How the dumb leaders of this nation ever got us screwed up in the international deal we find ourselves today no on will ever know. Everybody is disgusted. Mothers' hearts are breaking, and we as a nation are getting nowhere.—MRS. N. J. CLEMMONS

Toledo, Ohio

BLADE: I am a mother who has her only son in the air force. I would like to express my opinion of the whole situation.

We made our first big blunder going into Korea. That was only the beginning. They have been making more every day. Fighting for freedom 7,000 miles from home does not make any sense to me. More than 45,000 casualties, for what? Do the masses of the people have anything to say about their sons' dying? All this talk about our freedom, when they are taking more away every day. . . . How many more of our boys are going to have to die in this senseless "police action?" My name for it is war.

The "get tough" attitude makes me sick. . . . Eventually there will have to be some kind of compromise, so why not now before any more of our boys are killed for nothing.

Well, this is just one mother's opinion.—MRS. VIOLA COOPER.

BLADE: The communist is not endangering us as much as the McCarran Act, UMT, drafting of doctors, nurses, women, higher taxation, billions for destruction. . . . Man needs to be transformed, not conformed. The transformed shall work the will of God.—MRS. O. G. KNOKE.

Houston, Tex.

POST: Let's face it. The overwhelming majority of the American people are strongly in favor of withdrawing our armed forces from Korea. . . . We are not gaining victory in Korea. We are not "saving face" in Korea. We are not winning the respect and admiration of the world for a valiant campaign against superior forces. We are winning the contempt of friend and foe alike for our stupidity.

We must make our wishes known so plainly that even the most blind or misguided person cannot avoid it. We can do this by a campaign of letters and telegrams to President Truman personally. He sent our forces to Korea. He can order them out. The people must have a voice in their own destiny.—E. GERHART.

Drawing by Kaethe Kollwitz

Cleveland, Ohio

PLAIN DEALER: I'm against shipping American troops to Europe. I've seen the Rhine. Some of my friends saw the Elbe. None of us want to check up on the beauty of the Vistula.

If the Russians want to send an exploring party to the Ohio River in some future year, my friends and I will be very much on hand to greet them.—WILLIAM S. POWER.

Portland, Ore.

DAILY JOURNAL: Seventy billions of dollars for a 1951 budget to be spent by a countless number of Washington Bureaus to rearm the United States and build an army of 3,500,000 boys! For what?

Nobody has yet produced a shred of definite proof that Russia even contemplates an attack on the United States. . . . Please let us relax and get some sleep.—CHARLES MABIE.

Richmond, Va.

TIMES DISPATCH: I do not believe that the Reds are the aggressors in this battle between the United Nations and Korea. It was rather the friendly neighbor coming to the aid of a perishing friend. The United Nations had driven North Koreans out of South Korea and were fast destroying them all. . . . This is no brief for the "Red hordes" but for China as a people. I say they should be commended for helping a dying neighbor.—W. R. COOPER.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

POST-GAZETTE: Our friends will not be sucked into the whirlpool of war which American foreign policy (and this is a dignified term our policy doesn't deserve) will inevitably lead to. . . . We stand in a completely ridiculous and isolated position. . . . We would not tolerate a major foreign power in Hawaii, let alone right on our borders, so we have no right to expect the Chinese to tolerate something which we would not tolerate ourselves.—READER.

Tacoma, Wash.

OREGON JOURNAL: "Ninety percent of the human race would rather be dead than sensible," declares Bertrand Russell. In my opinion the present statements of most of our editors, commentators and national leaders confirm this belief.

Now we must lose face. There is no alternative. By not seating China in the UN and negotiating in immediate cease-fire—we are compounding our loss with that of our wealth, our men and the whole system of free enterprise.—REX S. ROUDEBUSH, Tacoma.

Deland, Fla.

WALL ST. JOURNAL: Is the Russian aggression being utilized as a straw dummy so that we can siphon off productive manpower from industry and farms, and substitute, in the name of defense, a large standing army of non-productive soldiers? Why are European nations not as alarmed as we at the Russian threat?—G. M. SANBORN, Deland.

Corpus Christi, Tex.

CALLER-TIMES: What would we be doing if the Chinese army were massed on the other side of the Rio Grande River waving the big stick and talking atom bombs? With every reason, we'd be collecting every man we've got and throwing the book at them to push them back, which is exactly what the Chinese did. Looking at it impartially, you can't blame them. . . .

We have to accept the fact that there is a revolutionary process going on in various parts of the world, and don't let us imagine for one moment that we can kill it by throwing atom bombs around and then coming home to sell more insurance.—P. W.

Springfield, Mass.

UNION: One can only hope that our friends in the United Nations will stand firm by their convictions and refuse to be stampeded into precipitate action by the United States representatives. — RICHARD B. MATHER.

St. Louis, Mo.

POST-DISPATCH: Congress is considering a bill to make us a nation of conscripts via universal military training so that we can have more Koreas. . . . Can't we learn from experience? Save the lives of our children! —R. W.

(Continued from preceding page)

the West further alarm when, following Adenauer's rejection of earlier unity proposals, it called on West Germany's Parliament to name representatives to participate in talks for a German constitutional council. The proposals included secret, direct elections, a joint promise to ban militarization, departure of occupation troops, signing of a peace treaty. West Germans, said the **Times**, "would not be satisfied by a solely negative answer." Social Democratic leader Schumacher demanded all-German elections be proposed to the four-power conference.

WILLKIE WAS RIGHT: Gen. Eisenhower returned from his flying West European tour to tell Congress there should be no limit on the number of GI's sent to Europe. He conceded that German rearmament would be postponed until a political settlement is reached with West Germany.

Progressive Party Chairman Elmer Benson released this comment on Eisenhower's report:

> Let us recall the words of Wendell Willkie in 1943: "I tell you that if a man is not, deep in his belly, in favor of the closest possible relations with Britain and Russia, then it does not matter what else he is. Such a man will be anti-labor even if he praises labor 24 hours a day. He will be anti-labor because he is working for a constricted America, a less prosperous America. For the same reason, this same man will be anti-business in the deepest sense, even though he may fall on his knees before business. He will be anti-business because he will be working for a smaller America, a less important America. This is the touchstone to a man's entire position in politics today. . . ."

Willkie was right: "You cannot be wrong on this issue and right on any other." That is why Truman and Eisenhower are such complete traitors to the Roosevelt tradition. That is why ADA liberals, such as Humphrey, and the fake farm and labor leaders who kneel before Truman's War God, are such complete traitors to the cause of the working men and farmers they claim to represent, and that is why these false liberals are such complete hypocrites when they give lip service to the New Deal and Fair Deal programs. That is why progressives must continue to work for peaceful alternatives. . . .

Denver mother speaks for U.S. on war

REPORTERS gathered at the home of Mrs. Emmett Stillwell of Denver, Colo., six of whose sons (she has 14 children) were going into the armed services. Two others had served in World War II. She said:

> "Don't make me out the wonderful, patriotic mother. They're not going because I think it's a patriotic move they ought to make. It's simply that they have to go and there's nothing I can do about it.
>
> "I wouldn't mind if they were going to defend their country, but this business in Korea doesn't make sense. . . . One thing is sure: If any of the girls as much as hint they want to join the services, I think I'd strangle them."

"ALL TIRED OUT": Mrs. Stillwell's mood seemed general. Columnist Alfred Segal in the conservative Cincinnati **Post** wrote:

> Cincinnatus, going here and there about town and asking questions, finds citizens all tired out, like people who have been stumbling through a wilderness.
>
> They don't feel sure of any of the leaders who have been shouting the way out of it all—neither the President nor Mr. Taft nor any of the others. They just want to get out of it but have no heart for any way that may kill more of their neighbors' boys. They are asking: "How much longer should we keep those kids there?"

The same tone was heard in the grass-roots press. The editor of **The Woodlake Echo** of Tulare County in the San Joaquin Valley of California wrote:

> Last week a grown man came into the office and asked: "Just why are we at war?"
>
> Dear readers, the Echo will toss that one back at you. Can you tell this adult citizen why we are at war aside from the fact we are a protectorate of Korea. . . . Now that we have angered enough nations it could be that we are really at war because they are weary of our constant interference with their affairs. After all, if other countries landed on our soil and started a fight we might get good and angry and put up a scrap.

POLITICIANS FEEL IT: The commotion for peace (see also mail bag excerpts, above), made itself felt among politicians at all levels.

In the Los Angeles City Council a resolution honoring Gen. MacArthur on his 71st birthday referred to "sickening signs already evident that politicians in Washington, frightened by public opinion, would, if they could, make Gen. MacArthur a scapegoat for their political-military blunders." An opponent of the resolution argued:

> "It is rather generally conceded that the Korean war is an ill-starred military adventure, but I have no facts to prove that Gen. MacArthur opposed it."

The birthday resolution was lost, though one councilman said he had no objection to "voting for publicity-seeking resolutions every morning." Another said he honors the Supreme Commander "as a man who keeps active at 71 years of age."

In the Ohio House of Representatives Rep. Bauer (Rep.) offered a resolution calling for withdrawal of our troops from Korea, urging the Ohio House to "disassociate itself from the Korean policy . . . which has brought our youth the tragedies of war."

From Washington Bert Andrews wrote to the New York **Herald Tribune:**

> The men who are running things acknowledged that there is a tremendous outcry from many sections of the country to "get the boys out of Korea."

"OPPOSE WAR PARTY": A keynote for peacemakers was struck by the Rev. Andrew W. Olsen, who told a section of the Friends Service Committee, according to the Toledo **Blade:**

> "Americans must understand there is a war party in this country and oppose it."

Each in its own way, many organizations rallied to that opposition. Here are reports from a few:

- The Maryland Committee for Peace announced that the peace advertisement with 1,200 signatures, which had been turned down by the Baltimore **News-Post** and the **Sun**, had been accepted by the **Afro-American**. The signers backed Senator Wherry's move to restore to Congress the right to decide the use of troops; opposed the draft of 18-year-olds; urged readers to "support the universal desire of the people to bring our boys home from Korea—alive."
- The newly-formed American Peace Crusade called for a "peace pilgrimage" to Washington March 1

> . . . so that our senators, our congressmen and our President can learn of the will to peace among all Americans, regardless of creed, color, occupation or political opinion.

Among the Crusaders are Thomas Mann; Utah Supreme Court Justice James H. Wolfe; Dr. Linus Pauling; Dr. W.E.B. DuBois; former Gov. of Minnesota and present Progressive Party chairman Elmer Benson; Dr. Philip Morrison of Cornell; Episcopal bishops Arthur M. Moulton, W. A. Mitchell.

(Continued on following page)

Southeast of Wonju — Troops

Card From Korea

U S ARMY

SPECIAL SERVICES

VISIT ROMANTIC KOREA
TRAVEL ON MODEREN CONVERTED LINERS
GO FIRST CLASS
(PVT. THAT IS)
THRILL TO THE SPLINDED EXPLOSIONS OF THE CEREMONIAL HAND GRENADES.
MARVEL AT THE WAY THE NATIVES CAVORT AROUND THE COUNTRYSIDE IN THEIR TRADITIONAL COSTUME OF TALL BLACK HATS AND STALIN TANKS.
WATCH THE ENTHRALLING SPECTACLE OF GAILY SCREAMING KOREANS CHARGING DOWN UPON YOU BRANDISHING THEIR PICTURESQUE BAYONETS.
THERE ARE PLACES YET TO BE FILLED ON THIS TOUR. NO EXPENSES! WE PAY! NO QUALIFICATIONS. JUST CALL YOUR DRAFT BOARD AND SAY YOU DONT WANT TO GO.
UNCLE SUGAR'S TRAVEL AGENCY
PENTAGON BUILDING
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

The above bitter card was sent to this paper by a GI in Korea.

The Washington Star

SEE PAGE 8

EASTERN UNION FARMERS MEET

Demand for peace keynotes convention

By Lawrence Emery
GUARDIAN staff correspondent

TRENTON, N. J.

THROUGH the months since last June when opposition to the war in Korea was dangerous and "subversive," the leadership of the Eastern Divn. of the Natl. Farmers Union doggedly opposed it against all risks. Last week-end at its eighth annual convention the division reported a 15% increase in membership, had to turn friends away from the wind-up banquet because no restaurant here could hold them all.

Adherence to peace was paying off. As exec. secy. Louis Slocum put it, farmers know that

"... under a war economy, the family-size farmer faces disaster. . . . The drafting of farm youth and now the proposed drafting of 18-year-olds, with practically no exemptions, means a sizable liquidation of the family-size farm."

PEACE THIS WAY: To the convention as main guest speaker came Fred Stover, peace-crusading president of the Iowa FU. He could testify that steadfast opposition to war had not been an easy struggle: James G. Patton, National FU president, had supported Truman's Korean adventure and tried to oust Stover at his own state convention (the Iowa organization is still embroiled in a court fight against a group of Patton supporters). But Stover could tell the more than 200 farmers and unionists who crowded the banquet:

"This winter we have gone among Iowa farmers with our membership campaign. They know how we stand on the peace issue. We are getting members because we DO stand for peace. . . . The farmers are learning that peace and parity go together. The people in the little towns are joining the peace movement. Peace is no longer subversive in the eyes of the people of the Midwest."

For Stover the fight for peace and abundance is rooted in the traditional battles of the small U.S. farmer against monopoly control of U.S. economy. He proposed a six-point program:

- Get out of Korea.
- Seat China in UN.
- Give back Formosa. . . . "Formosa is stolen property, and our fleet is now holding stolen property."
- Outlaw production of "all bombs and all instruments of mass warfare."
- "Pull up the roots of monopolies and cartels; restore ownership and control of our productive property to the people."
- Establish justice by "full democracy, political, social, economic, ethnical. . . . Then we will have peace, for peace is the product of justice."

"SUNSHINE PATRIOT" LEADERS: Patton himself had been invited to Trenton to speak. Some had looked forward to his first joint appearance with Stover since their break as a heavyweight bout; most had seen it as an occasion for the NFU leadership to note the growing peace sentiment in the U.S. But Patton did not come. He sent a brief message urging full reliance upon UN for attainment "of our common aims." For some even that seemed significant: emphasis was on the world organization, not on the Truman government.

In his speech Stover mentioned no names, but he had some barbed remarks:

"Too many of the so-called people's leaders are confused or frightened. Too many of them are summer soldiers, sunshine patriots and Fair Deal salesmen. Too many conform simply because the American ruling class has declared open season on all non-conformists. Too many have not made the all-important decision as to peace or war.

". . . Now we grant our Fair Deal liberals the right to mire themselves down in the swamp of confusion, and even to join the oppressors instead of the oppressed, if they insist on that insane course. But we don't grant them the right to force us to make that insanity unanimous. We grant everyone the right to make mistakes, the right to be wrong. In turn we DEMAND that they grant us the right to be right. I am sure that in the final analysis we have to depend on the people themselves — the rank and file — in our union and in other organizations. Somehow all our allies, the champions of peace and parity, must and will get together."

JAMES G. PATTON
The man who wasn't there

BRIDGING THE GAP: Eastern Divn. president Alvin B. Christman told the convention that "the greatest single issue is peace or war." Acting on that, the delegates went to work on a peace resolution they considered too weak. From the floor itself they added the teeth they thought it needed, then voted to send it to every UN member.

Aside from straight farm problems, the convention took up two prime issues: farmer-labor unity and civil liberties. On the first, there were reports on the growth of two organizations formed to bridge the gap between farmer and city worker—the Farmer-Trade Union Council of N.Y. and N.J. headed by Tom Sullivan of District 65 of the Distributive, Processing and Office Workers, and the Labor-Farmer-Consumer Council which has set up food stations in New York City for direct farmer-consumer sales at union halls, housing projects, etc. The organization announced a City-Country Conference in New York City's Labor Temple for Feb. 17.

FREEDOMS: An omnibus resolution on civil liberties began with repeal of the McCarran Act and specified opposition to all repressive measures. It was amended from the floor to include demands for repeal of World War I criminal syndicalism laws in Jersey and Pennsylvania and release of all persons now being prosecuted under them. Bessie Mitchell, sister of one of the Trenton Six (see p. 3), was a guest speaker. Special concern was given to a recent outbreak of cross-burnings on the property of Jewish refugee families—some of them FU members—in the Vineland region of Jersey.

A major resolution pledged a continuing fight for the original Brannan Farm Plan, calling for production payments to farmers to make up the difference between their costs and the market price of their products.

EQUALITY FOR EGGS: Biggest single fight of the Eastern Divn.'s year was in behalf of poultry farmers, many of whom faced loss of their farms when the bottom fell out of the egg market. Since its last convention it has formed the Joint Board of Egg and Poultry Locals and Co-ops, which in turn has expanded into the Natl. Poultry Farmers Assn.—now pressing for legislation to give "equal treatment for eggs on a parity with wheat and corn."

Throughout the convention growth and progress were the dominant themes, unity the dominant hope. Said exec. secy. Slocum:

"We have come through a tough year. Pressures have created stresses and strains. . . . There is room for differences of opinion . . . but we will fight to maintain unity. We are like brothers who take the liberty of differing with each other, but let anyone attack the family and he will bump against a solid wall of unity."

(Continued from preceding page)

- The Madison, Wis., Federation of Labor petitioned the President

  . . . to exhaust every possibility to negotiate a total peace based on equality and justice for all peoples, instead of the promotion of profits for a few at the expense of soldiers and wage earners.

- In New York the Natl. Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions scheduled a forum on Feb. 11 in Town Hall called "The Great Debate—War or Peace." (See Calendar, p. 7).

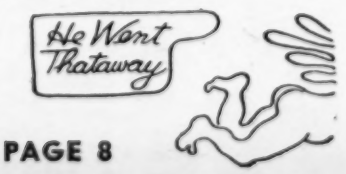
- Rearmament of Germany is the special target of a rally Feb. 18 in New York's St. Nicholas Arena by the American Jewish Labor Council.

WAR, BY GUM: Peace did not carry the day over the air, in the press, or in the ads. Among the more outlandish efforts of "the war party" was the picture-card bubble gum put out by Topps Chewing Gum Co. of Brooklyn.

PICTURE CARD GUM !!
SAVE 'EM TRADE 'EM
Freedom's WAR
PICTURE CARD GUM !!
Freedom's WAR
GUM BASE, SUGARS, CORN SYRUP FLAVOR AND U.S. CERTIFIED COLOR
TOPPS CHEWING GUM, INC. BROOKLYN, N.Y. PRTD IN U.S.A.

The wrapper in red, white and blue reads: "Freedom's WAR." Inside is a card showing GI's assaulting Orientals. Each card portrays a different method of attack. Children are invited to trade these among themselves as they used to trade snapshots of baseball stars.

Veterans for Peace launched a boycott of the "war gum".



SEE PAGE 8

ECONOMY

New tax increase to hit small earner

THE FORECAST was that wages would thaw slightly, then freeze solid; prices and taxes would rise sharply.

Section One of the price freezing order fixed prices at their record highs up to Jan. 26. Section 14 provided exemptions permitting still further increase on many foods, all utilities, newspapers, cotton, wool, Eskimo handicrafts and antiques. A special section guaranteed war profits by exempting all items made for military use.

Wages also were frozen—including benefits such as pensions and welfare plans—with no exemptions. But last week coal miners who had just won a $1.60 a day increase threatened in some areas to take a holiday. The Economic Stabilization Agency, in a clarifying order (6 to 3—business representatives dissenting) granted all raises negotiated up to Jan. 23.

UNFROZEN COAL: Under the same order, 1,200 members of the CIO United Auto Workers were allowed a 2c-an-hour cost-of-living raise they had won before the deadline. In both industries the EST authorized price increases topping the wage raise. Hard coal (used as home fuel in the East) was due to go up 90c a ton. Coal companies admitted only 80c was attributable to increased labor costs.

Labor members on ESA (AFL and CIO) let word leak that they disagreed with business and public members. But they continued to serve.

Other moves were afoot in Washington that would in effect cut wages drastically. The President, who earlier had promised to "tax until it hurt", asked Congress for levies designed, according to the N.Y. Times, to hit "the low and middle income brackets, where the bulk of the country's total earnings is concentrated."

The worker would be hit at the pay window by an income tax rise of 20 to 24% over present tax of 25; at the stores by increased sales taxes. Tobacco, liquor and gasoline taxes were to go up first. Taxes on corporation earnings above $25,000 would rise from 47% to 55%.

The President estimated a tax yield of $10,000,000,000 and indicated he would ask for $6,500,000,000 more later.

TRAIN SICK: Objections to the freeze from labor's rank and file were effective. The railwaymen, for example, took "sick" in epidemic proportions. By Friday 10,000 members of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen were off the job all across the country. In vain officials pointed out that war shipments were piling up in the freight yards. (The President called the situation "a threat to national security.")

The government opened contempt proceedings against the Brotherhood. The hearing was scheduled in Federal Court in Chicago Feb. 14.

Two years ago railwaymen began their fight to cut their work week from 48 to 40 hours, with no reduction in pay. They endured "cooling-off periods," "government fact-finding," mediation. The Army seized the lines last August, and many railway executives put on colonel's Eagles. The men walked out and walked back. Union officials gave in, settled for far less. The men rejected the settlement. In the face of the freeze they grew "sick."

By Monday negotiations between the Big Four rail unions and the carriers, with the National Mediation Board acting as a go-between, were still deadlocked. In Chicago "sick" switchmen were joined by some "sick" engineers. In a few spots there were some recoveries from illness, but around the country freight was piling up in yards and traffic was snarled everywhere.

A-BOMBS ROCK NEVADA
—Press headlines

"I thought you said we were moving to the desert to escape the atom bomb?"

Canadian Tribune, Toronto

U. S. News and World Report had this to say about President Truman recently: "Mr. Truman, in command at a crucial time of U. S. history, is showing signs of instability . . . There is questioning of his judgment by closest personal and political friends. Idea that the President may be cracking under the strain of his job is being explored by those closest to him."

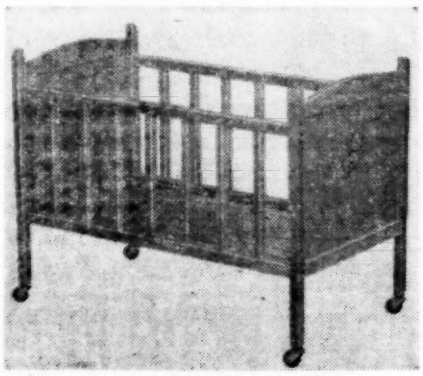
GUARDIAN BUYING SERVICE

'Rudolph' Rocker

● "Tops for Tots" rocker by Thayer. "Rudolph the Red-Nosed Reindeer" pictured in red and brown and played by self-winding Swiss music box.

● Waxed Birch finish on Northern hardwood. Seat 13" wide, 10⅞" deep; back 11⅝" high; overall height 21⅜". Regular price $11.95.

● Immediate delivery, postpaid. $8.95

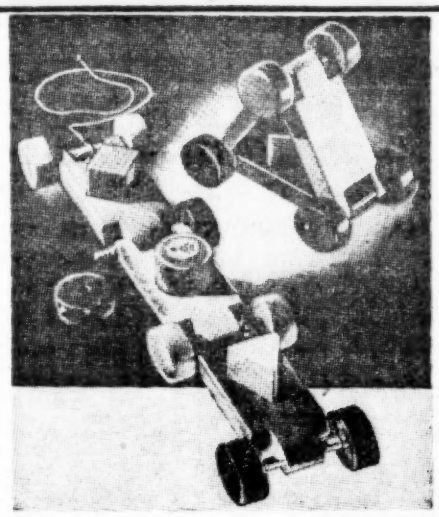


Thayer Doll Crib

● Built just like a real baby's crib: removable spring, smoothly rounded spindles, easy-roll casters.

● Waxed Birch finish on Northern hardwood. Nursery decals on both panels. Dimensions 27½x15½x21½" high. Regular price $9.95.

● Immediate delivery, postpaid. $6.95



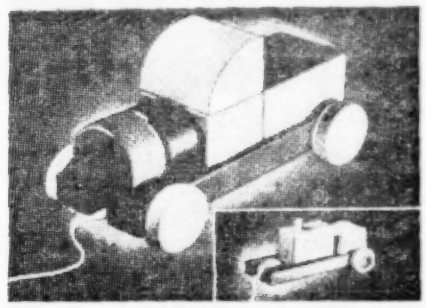
Blox-Cars Toy $1.95

● Three-car, take-apart wood pull toy. Cars can be pulled together, separately, pyramided or any way your age 1-5 genius figures out. Blocks in each car fit only in proper holes, so it's educational too it says here. Non-toxic, toothproof paint job.

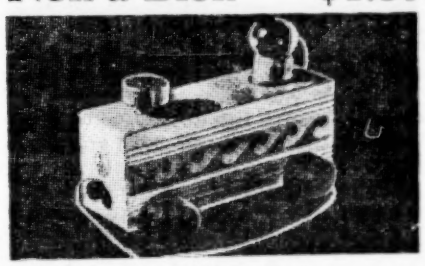
● Original price $3.25. While they last, 40% off, postpaid, immediate delivery.

Specify second choice in color or finish where variety is offered. Shipping charges collect unless otherwise stated. Include payment with order; N. Y. C. buyers add 2% sales tax. Make checks, money orders payable to GUARDIAN BUYING SERVICE, 17 Murray St., New York 7, N. Y.

Mak-a-Toy $1.50



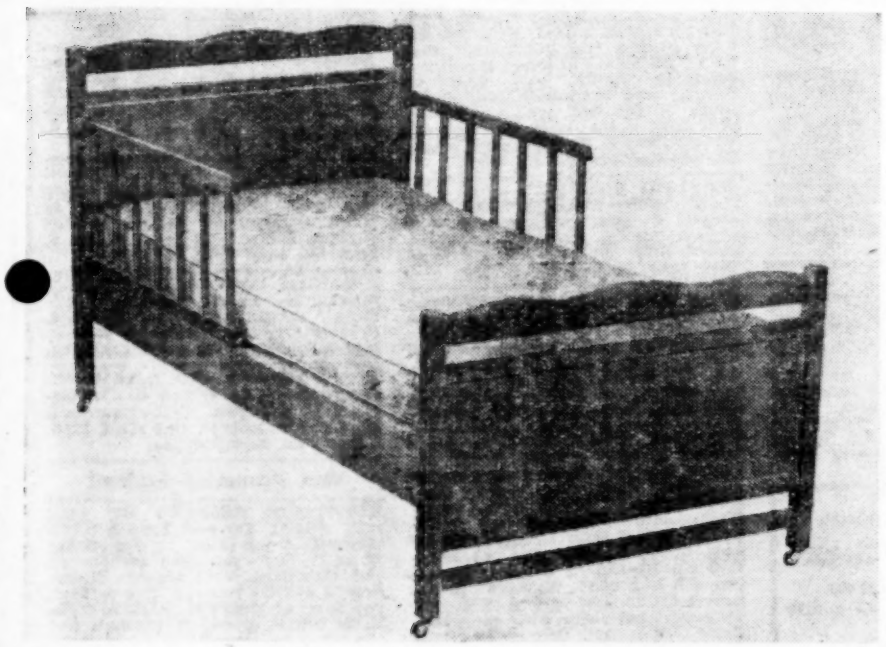
Nok-a-Blok $1.80



● Top: Four-in-one "Mak-a-Toy" converts into truck, armored car, tractor, cab-on-engine truck or any in-between vehicle your 2-4 cares to create. All wood, in bright, non-toxic colors. Original price $2.50. Immediate delivery, postpaid.
Bottom: Nok-a-Blok means just what it says—tot socks button, knocks block off figure in driver's seat. Said to develop muscles from 18 mos. to 4 years. Sure to develop high glee, all ages. Original price $3. Immediate delivery postpaid.

● Not shown: stream-lined wood and metal hook and ladder; Fireman's Red, stainless brightwork, nozzled hose on reel, detachable ladders, 21½" long, 6¾" high. Original price $5.95.

● Guardian price $3.50, immediate delivery postpaid.



Thayer Youth Bed $27.50

● Another of Thayer's line of "related" nursery furniture. Comfortable link spring 66x33"; removable 15" guard rails; head height 37½", foot 26½". Finished in Mapletone or Waxed Birch. Regular price $39.95. Delivery 5-7 weeks; shipping weight 72 lbs. F.O.B. New York City.

● Thayer 96-coil innerspring mattress (shown above): Colors pink or blue; delivery 3-5 weeks, shipping weight 30 lbs. F.O.B. New York City. Regular price $29.95, Guardian price $20.

Supermarket Sedan

● Sturdy, low cost "run-about" with detachable shopping bag. Fully collapsible; flexible coated fabric; hood folds for storage or carrying. Colors: Grey, Turquoise, Army Blue.

● Dasher, wheels, gear aluminum finished; chrome-plated tubular pusher; 7" 8-spoke wheels, ¾" rubber tires, plated hub caps. Regular price $17.95.

● Immediate delivery, postpaid. $13.50

On shipping charges

MANY responses to the Buying Service have asked for fuller information about shipping charges. Henceforth on all except postpaid items we will include shipping weight and shipping point. Except for long hauls on heavy items, railway express will be used rather than freight. To determine shipping costs, just check with your local express agency. For example, the youth bed pictured on this page weighs 72 lbs. packed for shipping, F.O.B. New York City. Railway express charges to Chicago would be about $5; to Grand Junction, Colo., probably $10. In the latter case we would ship by freight, since the cost including local pickup charges from the freight depot would be well below the express charge.

DON'T forget: most items we have offered in previous Buying Guide pages are still available while the supply lasts (there are reminders of some of them in this week's classified columns).

NOW---from New China too!

Exquisite, hand-embroidered tablecloths and napkins of finely woven Chinese cotton, some with colorful, charming applique work. Exclusive to GUARDIAN readers at rare bargain prices. Matchless for Passover and Easter gifts or for your June bride. Also still available, pure linens from Russia and Czechoslovakia.

In Ordering, Check Item Numbers Below		Size in Inches	Reg. Value	Guardian Price
FROM NEW CHINA:				
41	Hand-embroidered Apenzell 12 napkins. White, ecru	72x108	$30.00	$23.75
41B	As No. 41. 4 napkins	36x36	12.50	5.50
11	Hand-crocheted lace cloth. Ecru	72x108	50.00	25.00
35	Hand-embroidered, colored applique on white. 6 napkins	54x54	13.00	5.75
35B	As No. 35. 4 napkins	36x36	8.50	4.50
66	Hand-embroidered, blue on white Mosaic hand-drawn hemstitching. 8 napkins	54x54	13.00	5.75
66B	As No. 66. 4 napkins	36x36	8.50	4.50
PILLOWCASES:				
50	Hand-embroidered. Open work design. Blue on white	22x36		5.50 a pair
FROM RUSSIA:				
1	White with blue border	60x60	$ 6.50	$ 4.50
2a	White with colored border*	56x68	7.50	4.90
2b	White with colored border*	56x83	8.50	5.50
2c	White with colored border*	54x54	5.50	3.50
3	White flowers on white	56x68	7.50	4.90
	*Colored borders in lovely shades of rose, pink, gold, blue. (In specifying colors or colored border, give 2 or 3 preferences)			
	IN FLORAL COLORS:			
4a	Peach, rose, blue, red	56x56	7.50	5.00
4b	Beige, gold, peach	72x72	13.00	7.75
	WHITE WITH BLUE BORDER			
5a	(with 6 napkins)	60x60	11.50	6.50
5b	(with 8 napkins)	60x83	17.50	10.50
5c	White on white with 6 napkins	69x83	20.00	15.00
FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA—ALL DOUBLE DAMASK:				
6	Hemstitched. 8 napkins. Cream	50x84	20.00	14.50
7	Open work design. 8 napkins Blue, gold, green, cream.	58x78	20.00	13.00
7a	As No. 7. 12 napkins	64x84	25.00	17.00
8	White. Hemstitched. 12 napkins	60x100	23.00	18.00
9	White. 12 napkins	70x108	30.00	20.00
9a	Floral damask. Green, blue, gold, rose	51x63	10.00	6.00
PILLOWCASES:				
12	Before hemming. Pure Irish linen. Threads drawn by hand	43x38		5.50 a pair
TOWELS:				
14	Kitchen towel	18x34		7.50 per doz.
14a	Face towels. Floral design	20x36		9.50 per doz.

GUARDIAN BUYING SERVICE, 17 Murray Street, New York 7

New York

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31 Madison Av., N. Y. C.
(between 25th & 26th Sts.)
LE 2-0051

DOLLAR STRETCHER

Buying questions and answers

NYLONIZED HOSE: "Some weeks ago you had an article on stockings made of half nylon and another thread, and giving long wear. What brand is this?"—Mrs. R. P., Compton, Calif.

These are called "nylonized" hose and are available in a number of branded and unbranded lines. They're all nylon, but are treated with granular nylon to seal the stitches, which helps prevent runs.

DIAPERS: "I ran across a mention of pinless diapers, but now that I need them I cannot find the information."—Mrs. V. S., Bucks County, Pa.

Pin-free diapers simply use ties or grippers instead of pins. They're available in a number of brands but if you can't find them write the manufacturer (Safety Diaper Corp., Boston). They cost more than regular diapers, and aren't necessarily more convenient since you may still have to use pins if you want to attach the diaper to the baby's shirt, or if you want to double-diaper, etc.

VACUUM CLEANERS: "What is considered the best home vacuum cleaner?"—D. F. C., New York City.

LEWYT is considered an efficient and convenient cleaner but has become very expensive ($90) unless you can still get a discount (see below). Other good cleaners for less money include Sears Roebuck's Kenmore and Montgomery Ward's own-brand vacuum. The Ward machine is really the Eureka and is a powerful cleaner with two-speed motor for different cleaning chores. But just as important as the brand is the type you buy for your particular needs. If you have large carpeted areas to clean, you'll find an upright cleans rugs better. If you want the vacuum primarily for general household cleaning, the tank types are more convenient to use with attachments.

WHERE TO GO: "Can you get me a **Lewyt** or **Filter Queen** and if so please quote prices."—A. J. E., Orlando, Fla.

Canister-type vacuum cleaners are available at reasonable prices from Standard Brand Distributors, 143 Fourth Ave., New York. Write them directly.

Clothing quality deteriorating

CONSUMERS ARE WARNED to beware of clothing and other textile items that do not carry colorfast and shrinkage guarantees. Large retailers have complained that some manufacturers are now skimping on quality of dyes and finishes in order to keep down costs in the present inflationary market.

Particularly, in buying housedresses, shirts and other goods with the design **printed** on the fabric, make sure the better-grade "vat dyes" have been used. If the design is yat dyed, the label on the garment will generally say so. Another way to tell is to look at the reverse side of the material. When good-quality dyes have been used, the pattern can be seen on the other side to some extent; with poorer finishes, it's obscure.

CALENDAR

New York

"THE GREAT DEBATE — WAR OR PEACE," a dramatic symposium at Town Hall, 113 W. 43d St., Sun., Feb. 11, 7:45 p.m. Auspices: Natl. Council ASP. Speakers: Herbert C. Pell, ex-Minister to Portugal; Dr. Randolph C. Sailer, Yenching Univ., China; Prof. E. Franklin Frazier, Howard Univ.; Dr. Philip Morrison, Cornell; Dr. Mark A. Dawber; Rev. John Paul Jones. Moderator: Prof. John J. DeBoer, Illinois Univ. Tickets—$1.20 (85c to members) at NCASP, 49 W. 44th St., N. Y. C. MUrray Hill 7-2161.

AMERICAN PREMIERE OF HANNS EISLER PEACE CANTATA, National Anthem of German Democratic Republic, other peace songs at Annual Dance of **The German American.** Unity Chorus and orchestra. Dancing, entertainment, refreshments. Sat., Feb. 17, 8:30 p.m. Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41st St., N. Y. C. Tickets ($1 in advance, $1.25 at door) at German American, 130 E. 16th St., N. Y. 3. OR 4-4476.

SONG AND DANCE FESTIVAL: Salute to Negro History Week. Songs and dances of the Negro, Jewish and Chinese People. People's Drama Theater, 212 Eldridge St. (F train to 2nd Av.). Sunday, Feb. 11, 3 p.m. Al Moss, Edith Segal, Chao-li Chi, Charles Riley, Mort Freeman, Frank Silvera, star of Nat Turner, M. C. Tickets $1.20 at People's Drama Theatre, GR 5-3838.

Los Angeles

FILM EVENING. "Torment," Swedish prize-winning film, and "Fable of the Peacock," authentic songs and dances of India. Waldo Salt, intermission commentator. Fri., Feb. 16, 8 p.m. sharp. Adm. 55c inc. tax. First Unitarian Church, 2936 W. 8th St. Free parking Bullock's Wilshire.

MID-WINTER FILM FESTIVAL. "Le Chien Andalou," by Dali, also "Zero de Conduite," by Jean Bigo, and other surrealist films; Feb. 13, 14, 15, 16, 8:15 p.m. Pudovkin's "Storm Over Asia," great artistic anti-imperialist film, plus outstanding art films. Cont. from 7 p.m. Sun. mat., 8 p.m. Coronet-Louvre, 366 La Cienega, CR 5-7170. Adm. 85c inc. tax, students 65c.

Chicago

HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY at our last event. Don't miss A. S. P. celebration of Negro History Week, SUNDAY, FEB. 18, 8:15 p.m. 11th ST. THEATRE. An evening featuring "The Negro in the Arts," including songs, instrumental music, Afro-Cuban dances, original narration, "Lift Every Voice!" Order tickets now from Chicago Council Arts, Sciences and Professions, Room 315, 431 S. Dearborn, HA 7-1734. Best seats $1.80. Other seats $1.20.

Boston

SUPPER & RECEPTION TO MEET, HEAR AND PAY TRIBUTE TO DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS. Ruggles Hall, cor. Ruggles & Washington Sts., near Dudley St. station, Roxbury. Adm. to hall 50c. Food at nominal prices will be served. Also—stirring documentary film, "INDONESIA CALLING." Sun., Feb. 11, 6 p.m. Sponsored by Mass. Progressive Party.

Listings in this section are available at 40c a line (five words); minimum charge $2 per insertion. Copy deadline Friday before publication. Please send payment with copy. Address: Calendar, National Guardian, 17 Murray St., New York 7, N. Y.

CLASSIFIED

General

STILL AVAILABLE THRU GUARDIAN BUYING SERVICE: budget-priced Sectional Bookcases, functional modern Step-Table, matching Coffee Table. Free-form Cocktail Table, Sectional Sofa, Innerspring Mattress and Box Spring, Cribs and Babby Buggies by Thayer. See your January Guardians for details, or send for tear sheets to GUARDIAN BUYING SERVICE, 17 Murray St., New York City.

BE A SALESMAN FOR PEACE AND PROGRESS: Guardian readers can get 35% discount on quantity orders of the clothbound $3 edition or paperbound $1 edition of HIGH TREASON by Albert E. Kahn. The Guardian has called this book "the one book published since the war that every progressive must read and own, a veritable bible for anyone concerned with getting at the facts behind the headlines." Sell HIGH TREASON at social functions, meetings, rallies, etc., and to friends and acquaintances. Order must be for five or more copies. Shipping costs will be prepaid. Write Albert E. Kahn, Glengary Rd., Croton-on-Hudson, New York.

ELECTRIC BLANKET — full size, $39.95 value, SPEC. $24.50. Guaranteed 1 year mechanically and against moth damage. Standard Brand Dist. 143 4th Av. (13th & 14th Sts.), N. Y. C. GR 3-7819.

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WE HAVE THESE ROBESON RECORDS: 78 RPM albums ($4.99) include: Robeson Recital of Popular Favorites, Spirituals, "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot," "Songs of Free Men." Shakespeare's "Othello" (3 vols.) $24.25. 33 1/3 RPM albums: "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot" (10 in.) $3.85, Robeson Recital of Popular Favorites (12 in.) $4.85, "Othello" (3 albums) $14.55. Also variety of singles, 79c each. Mail orders filled promptly. Zemel Bros., 160 Orange St., New Haven, Conn. Tel.: New Haven 5-9904 or Bridgeport 6-1851.

LET US PROVE TO YOU that our work is better than most photo services. Single trial film (8-12 exp.) 30c. Jumbo size attractive album. PAL FILM SERVICE, Blvd. P. O. Box G 123, N. Y. 59, N. Y.

CRIBS BY THAYER consumer value. The Provincial—4 position spring, double bedrails, double drop sides with bar-type foot release and automatic safety catch. Plastic teething rails, safety-spaced spindles, E-Z roll casters. Finish: non-toxic Mapletone and Waxed Birch. Enamel finishes $3.75 extra. Baby pink, blue, yellow, grey, green, white. Guardian price: $34.50. Write Guardian Buying Service, 17 Murray St., New York City 7.

Chicago

PROGRESSIVE UNION PAINTERS. Decorating of all types. 20% discount to GUARDIAN readers. Luther Talley, NOrmal 7-9427. Call between 7 and 8 p.m.

New York

FURNITURE BUILT TO ORDER. Bookcases, chests, cupboards, phono installations, special designs. Low cost. 10% of sales given to National Guardian. Call WA 4-1348. HUDSON CRAFTSMEN.

ORIGINAL ART, some by America's leading artists. Wide selection of frames and reproduction. Also MAHOGANY ON A PINE INCOME: the best in contemporary cabinet making; estimates on all jobs. Beran-Orban, OR 4-6123, 22 Astor Pl., N. Y. C. (near Wanamakers). Open Mon.-Sat.; Wed. & Thurs. eves.

MIMEOGRAPHING, MULTIGRAPHING, PHOTO-OFFSET, MAILING SERVICE. Co-op Mimeo Service, 39 Union Sq., N. Y. 3. AL 5-5780-1.

RUSSIAN LANGUAGE INSTRUCTION. Group or individual; beginners; advanced; clinical work on faulty pronunciation. Highly qualified teacher. ACademy 2-4484.

MOVING PROBLEM? Any job, any place. Shipping, crating, packing. We're quick and careful. Call us and go places. Thomas Moving & Trucking, 322 W. 108th St., N. Y. C. Phone: RI 9-6299.

PLANNING A FUND RAISING PARTY? Keep your liquor costs low. Free deliveries anywhere in N. Y. C. Call PL 3-5160. ALVIN UDELL, Wines and Liquors, 26 E. 58th St., New York City.

RELIABLE CARPENTER. Remodel reasonably. Doors, windows, partitions, closets, flooring, cabinets. Porches, garages, masonry. N. Y. C. and L. I. NI 8-0191 after 6:30 p.m.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING. Albert Prago, 11 Willow St., Brooklyn 2, N. Y. Expert work guaranteed. Excellent references. Call MA 5-1188, 8-9:30 a.m., or 6:30-8 pm.

San Francisco-Oakland

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New York

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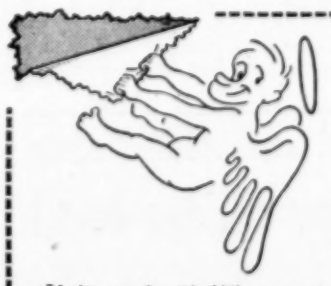

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The code number with your nameplate below tells the story:

If it reads "2-15", your sub expires in February; if "1-51" it expired in January; if there is a "50" in your code number, your sub expired way back in 1950.

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If you've already renewed and your code number doesn't show so, please bear with us—we've happily been swamped with renewals and are catching up with stencil changes as fast as we can.

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